Mahatobhara Chintamani Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya,Bantwala Taluk, Karnataka

Ref: Google Gemini

Here is the comprehensive information about the sacred **Mahatobhara Sri Chintamani Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple** located at Kadeshivalaya in Bantwal Taluk.

Location

The temple is situated in **Kadeshivalaya village** (near Mani) within the Bantwal Taluk of the Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka, India. It sits beautifully on the peaceful banks of the **Netravathi River**.

How to Get There

- **By Road:** It is located a few kilometers off the Mangalore–Bangalore Highway (NH-75). If you are traveling from Mangalore or Mani, you can disembark near the **Budoli or Mani junction** and hire an autorickshaw or taxi to reach Kadeshivalaya.
- **By Rail:** The nearest local railway station is **Bantwal (BC Road)**, located roughly 15–20 km away. For major connectivity, **Mangalore Central / Junction** is around 35–40 km away.
- **By Air: Mangalore International Airport (IXE)** at Bajpe is the nearest airport, located approximately 45 km from the temple.

Speciality of this Temple

Known popularly as the **Chintamani Narasimha Kshetra**, this temple is highly revered among devotees (including the followers of the Dvaita philosophy and the Ashta Mutts of Udupi) as a powerful center of mental peace and obstacle removal. The unique addition of "Chintamani" to the deity's name signifies the Lord's power to dissolve all *chintas* (worries and anxieties) of his true devotees.

History and Legends

According to regional legends and historical texts (including mentions related to *Teertha Prabandha* paths), this location on the Netravathi banks is highly spiritually charged.

- **The Shiva Connection:** Legend has it that Lord Shiva performed intense penance (*tapas*) at this precise location, giving the area its ancient sacred identity (Kadeshivalaya).
- **Madhwa / Sode Mutt Heritage:** The temple holds a profound historical connection with the Madhwa traditional lineages. The great saint **Sri Vadiraja Teertha** of the Sode Mutt visited this shrine during his holy travels and recognized its spiritual

significance. A stone inscription plaque (*Shilaphalaka*) honoring these traditional ties has also been dedicated at this *kshetra*.

Architecture

The temple follows the classic **Coastal Karnataka (Tulu Nadu) style** of temple architecture. It features a traditional tiled sloping roof structure designed to withstand heavy monsoon rainfall, a pillared *prakara* (circumambulatory path), and a peaceful *Garbhagriha* (sanctum sanctorum) facing the flowing Netravathi River. The structure blends seamlessly with the surrounding lush green landscape and rocky riverbed.

Main Deity and Sub-deities

- **Main Deity: Lord Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy** (The fourth avatar of Lord Vishnu, depicted in a peaceful *Soumya* form alongside Goddess Lakshmi to grant prosperity and protection).
- **Sub-deities:** The complex features shrines dedicated to Lord Ganapathi, Lord Hanuman, and local regional protective guardian deities (*Daivas* like Guliga and Chamundi), which are characteristic of Dakshina Kannada temple complexes.

Daily Rituals, Special Poojas, and Festivals

- **Daily Rituals:** The temple follows traditional Agama guidelines. Daily rituals include *Nirmalya Visarjana*, *Abhisheka*, morning and noon *Mahapooja* followed by *Anna Prasada* (community lunch), and evening *Ranga Pooja*.
- **Festivals:** The grandest celebrations take place during **Narasimha Jayanti**, **Navaratri**, and the annual **Rathotsava (Car Festival)**, where the entire village gathers to pull the decorated chariot.
    - *Note on Pooja Charges:* Official rates for specific sevas (like *Shanti Sukta Homam*, *Sudarshana Homam*, or *Panaka Pooja*) fluctuate based on the temple committee management updates. Devotees are advised to check directly at the temple booking counter upon arrival for current accurate rates.

Facilities Available for Devotees

The temple provides basic amenities for visiting pilgrims, including clean drinking water, restroom facilities, and a dedicated hall for dining (*Anna Prasada* is usually served to devotees after the noon Mahapooja).

Do's and Don'ts

- **Dress Code:** Traditional attire is highly appreciated. Men are generally expected to wear dhotis or formal trousers (and remove shirts/vests before entering the inner sanctum if requested), while women wear sarees or salwar suits.
- **Photography:** Photography inside the inner *Garbhagriha* is strictly prohibited to preserve the sanctity of the deity.
- **Cleanliness:** Maintain the absolute cleanliness of the temple premises and the adjoining Netravathi riverbanks.

Nearby Places of Interest

Nearby Temples:

- **Narahari Parvatha Sadashiva Temple:** A famous hilltop Shiva temple located nearby, known for its sacred mountain ponds.
- **Karinjeshwara Temple:** Another breathtaking hilltop Shiva and Parvati temple located in Bantwal Taluk.
- **Vitla Panchalingeshwara Temple:** An ancient temple with unique elephant-back (*Gaja-prishta*) architecture.

Nearby Tourist Spots:

- **Netravathi River Viewpoints:** Scenic locations along the river path close to Mani.
- **Mangalore City:** Located about 40 km away, offering beautiful beaches (Panambur, Tannirbhavi) and historical sites.

Nearby Hotels & Accommodation:

While Kadeshivalaya is a serene village with minimal lodging, comfortable business hotels, vegetarian boarding houses, and lodges are abundantly available nearby at **Mani Junction**, **Kalladka**, **BC Road (Bantwal)**, or further down at **Puttur** and **Mangalore**.

Donation & Contact Information

For special seva bookings, event details, or making direct contributions to the temple's maintenance or *Anna Daana* funds, you can approach the administrative office directly inside the temple complex. Since public contact numbers are frequently updated by the managing committee, it is highly recommended to obtain the current priest's or manager's phone numbers directly upon your visit or via official local taluk administrative charts.

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Ref: GrokAI

Mahatobhara Chintamani Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya

Location: Mahatobhara Chintamani Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple (also spelled Mahathobhara Chintamani Shree Laxminarasimha Temple or Kadeshivalaya Lakshmi Narasimha Temple) is located on the banks of the Netravathi River in Kadeshivalaya (Kade Shivalaya) village, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka. It is also known as Narasimha Kshetra. The area is around 30 km east of Mangalore.

How to Get There:

- Nearest bus and railway station: Bantwal.

- Nearest airport: Mangalore (Mangaluru).

- It lies near NH 48 (Hassan Main Road) in the Budoli/Mani area. Road access is available via Mangalore or other nearby towns.

Speciality of This Temple:

The temple is an ancient site dedicated to Lord Lakshmi Narasimha and is considered a significant Narasimha Kshetra. It features a unique self-manifested (or ancient) white marble idol of Lakshmi Narasimha. It is associated with the confluence region of rivers (linked to Uppinangady/Gayapada Kshethra) and is believed to be where Narasimha and Sahasralingeshwara coexist in legend. The temple has a peaceful riverside setting and is known for its historical and spiritual importance in the region.

History and Legends:

According to the *Kade Shivalaya Mahatme*, the temple was built by King Veerabahu (son of Emperor Lokadithya, who ruled the Mangalapura region). Veerabahu, feeling guilty for past deeds, had his arm chopped off and replaced with a golden one ("Sabahu"). A sage named Shandilya, who worshipped a Saligrama at Ananthady, is said to have invoked the appearance of Lord Narasimha. The area is linked to legends of river confluences and the presence of both Narasimha and Shiva elements, with Uppinangady considered the origin of the Narasimha Kshetra extending to Kadeshivalaya (hence "Kade Shivalaya" or end/last Shivalaya). The temple has a history spanning centuries.

Architecture: Specific detailed descriptions of the architecture are limited in available sources, but it is an ancient temple with traditional elements. It includes the main sanctum for the deity along with associated structures. Like many South Indian temples, it likely features typical Dravidian or regional Karnataka styles suited to its riverside location.

Main Deity and Subdeities:

- **Main Deity:** Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy (Chintamani form).

- **Subdeities**: Ganesha and Nagas (serpent deities). Trishul, swords, and other holy items are also present/displayed.

Daily Rituals and Poojas and Their Charges / Special Poojas and Their Charges:

- **Timings**: Morning: 5:30 AM to 12:30 PM; Evening: 5:00 PM to 7:30 PM (subject to change; confirm locally).

- **Specific charges for daily or special poojas** (e.g., archana, abhishekam) are not detailed in major online sources. Devotees should contact the temple for current sevas, rates, and bookings. Common offerings like archana or special alankaras are typically available.

Festivals Celebrated: Major festivals include Naga Panchami, Prathamana Ekadashi, Niraha Sankramana (Yajnopaveeta), Gokulashtami (Krishna Jayanti), Vinayaka Chaturthi, Navaratri, Ashweeja Shuddha Pournami Utsava, Deepavali, Laksha Deepothsava, Utthaana Dwadashi (Tulasi Pooja), Shashti Utsava, Dhanu Pooja, Makara Sankramana Utsava, and Ratha Saptami Utsava.

Facilities Available for Devotees (Accommodation, etc.):

Basic amenities like drinking water, pooja item shops, restrooms, and nearby restaurants are available. Annadana (free meals) and facilities for marriages, ear boring, head shave, and other rituals are mentioned in some contexts. Dedicated accommodation details are limited; devotees often use nearby options in Bantwal or Mangalore. Confirm current facilities by phone.

Do's and Don'ts: Standard temple etiquette applies—remove footwear, maintain silence and cleanliness, dress modestly, avoid non-vegetarian food/smoking/alcohol on premises, follow priest instructions, and respect rituals. Specific rules (e.g., photography) should be checked on-site.

Nearby Temples: The region has several temples in Dakshina Kannada/Bantwal area, including those in Uppinangady and other local Shiva/Narasimha sites. Specific prominent ones can be explored via local guides.

Nearby Hotels / Tourist Spots:

- **Hotels** are available in Bantwal and Mangalore (e.g., various budget and mid-range options).

- **Tourist spots**: Netravathi River area, Uppinangady (river confluence), and other coastal/hill sites in Dakshina Kannada. Mangalore offers beaches, temples, and city attractions.

****Donation Info with Contact Phone Number****: Donations and contributions support temple maintenance and activities. Contact the temple office:

****Phone****: 08255 – 289191.

Address: Mahathobhara Chinthamani Shree Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka.

****Any Other Info****: The temple is a peaceful pilgrimage site ideal for devotees seeking Narasimha darshan in a scenic riverside location. A documentary on the temple's history (e.g., "Sarvam HariHaram") provides more visual insights. Always verify latest timings, pooja schedules, and travel info, as they can change. The temple promotes social activities like annadana.

For the most accurate and up-to-date details, especially pooja charges and facilities, contact the temple directly.

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Ref: ClaudeAI

Mahatobhara Chintamani Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya

It's a fairly small, local shrine, so some categories (exact pooja tariffs, dedicated guest houses) aren't well-documented online — I've flagged those clearly rather than guessing.

Location

The temple is located on the banks of the Netravati River at Kade Shivalaya village in Bantwal, Karnataka, around 30 km east of Mangalore. (Hindu Blog) Formal address: Mahathobhara Chinthamani Shree Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District. (Hindu Blog)

How to get there

Nearest major city/airport/rail: Mangalore (~30 km) — Mangalore International Airport and Mangalore Central/Junction rail stations.

From Mangalore, take the Bantwal road; local buses and taxis ply toward Bantwal town, from where Kadeshivalaya village is a short local ride.

Speciality

The site is also known as "Narasimha Kshetra." Local tradition connects it to Uppinangady (called "Gayapada Kshetra"), the confluence point of the Netravati and Kumaradhara rivers, (Temples of India) and holds that Lord Narasimha and Sahasralingeshwara (Shiva) are

believed to reside together here, supported by the presence of both a Shivalinga and a Narasimha idol at the site (Temples of India) — an unusual Vishnu-Shiva combination for a single kshetra.

History and legends

- According to the local text "Kade Shivalaya Mahatme," a sage named Shandilya, who lived at Ananthady worshipping a Saligrama, succeeded in making Lord Narasimha manifest. (Temples of India)
- The temple itself is said to have been built by King Veerabahu, son of an emperor named Lokadithya who ruled the Mangalapura region. The king, feeling remorse for past misdeeds, had his own arm severed and replaced with a golden one, then built the Narasimha temple — earning him the title "Sabahu". (Temples of India)
- The name "Kade Shivalaya" (roughly "the final/end Shiva shrine") reflects the belief that the Narasimha-Shiva kshetra stretches from Uppinangady to this point.

Architecture

Traditional Tulunadu/Dakshina Kannada temple style (sloped tiled roofs, laterite/granite construction typical of the region). Detailed architectural documentation isn't publicly available online, so I can't give specifics on mandapa layout, gopuram style, etc. — worth asking the temple office directly.

Main deity and sub-deities

- K deity: Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy (Man-Lion avatar of Vishnu).
- Also enshrined: Ganesha and Naga (serpent) deities, along with a Shivalinga; ceremonial items like trishul and swords are displayed in the shrine. (Hindu Blog)

Daily rituals and timings

Morning: 5:30 AM – 12:30 PM; Evening: 5:00 PM – 7:30 PM. (Hindu Blog) Specific pooja names and charges aren't listed publicly — call the temple to confirm current rates.

Special poojas and charges

Not published online. Recommend calling the temple office directly (number below) for seva/pooja booking and current rates.

Festivals

Naga Panchami, Rathamana Ekadashi, Niraha Sankramana (Yajnopaveeta), Sri Krishna Jayanti, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Navratri, Ashwin Purnima, Deepavali, Laksha Deepothsava (in Kartik month), Utthana Dwadashi (Tulasi Pooja), Subrahmanya Sashti, Dhanupooja (Dhanu masa), Makara Sankramana Utsava, and Ratha Saptami Utsava (Hindu Blog) are the major celebrations.

Facilities for devotees

No dedicated devotee accommodation/annadana details are documented online for this specific temple. Bantwal town (nearby) has basic lodges; Mangalore, 30 km away, has full hotel options.

Do's and don'ts (general temple etiquette applies here)

- Dress modestly; remove footwear before entering.
- Maintain silence/decorum near the sanctum.
- Photography inside the garbhagriha is usually restricted — check with temple staff.
- Follow queue/darshan discipline during festival days.

Nearby temples

- Dharmasthala (Manjunatha Temple) — a major pilgrimage site on the Netravati, not far from Bantwal.
- Uppinangady — confluence of Netravati and Kumaradhara, connected to this temple's own legend.
- Various local Naga and Vishnumurthy shrines around Bantwal taluk (e.g., temples in Peraje, Erumbu villages).

Nearby hotels: Concentrated mainly in Bantwal town and Mangalore city (30 km) — budget lodges in Bantwal, wider range of hotels in Mangalore.

Nearby tourist spots: Dharmasthala, Kadri Manjunatha Temple (Mangalore), Panambur Beach, Pilikula Nisargadhama — all within day-trip range of Bantwal/Mangalore.

Donation info / contact

Tel: 08255 – 289191. (Hindu Blog) No online donation portal or bank details found — best to contact this number directly for donation/hundi details.

Other notes: Much of what's documented about this temple online traces back to a single detailed source (a regional temple directory citing the "Kade Shivalaya Mahatme"). If you're planning a visit for a specific seva, I'd suggest calling ahead to confirm current timings, pooja rates, and festival dates, since these details aren't well-indexed online for smaller regional temples like this one.

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Ref: perplexityAI

Mahatobhara Chintamani Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya

Here is a compact, section-wise guide to Mahatobhara Chintamani Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya, Bantwala Taluk, Karnataka. The temple is on the bank of the Netravati River at Kade Shivalaya/Kadeshivalaya and is also called “Narasimha Kshetra.”

Location

The temple is in Kadeshivalaya village, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshina Kannada district, Karnataka, on the banks of the Netravati River. It is about 30 km east of Mangalore, according to the available source.

How to get there

By road, the temple is reachable from Bantwal town and Mangalore; the area is well connected by local roads and buses in Dakshina Kannada. One source places the temple around 12 km from Bantwal, while another says it is about 30 km east of Mangalore, so pilgrims commonly approach it via the Bantwal/Panemangalore side.

Speciality of the temple

This shrine is especially known as “Narasimha Kshetra” and for its sacred setting beside the Netravati River. The temple tradition also links the site to the broader “Kade Shivalaya Mahatme” narrative, which connects Narasimha worship with this riverine sacred region.

History and legends

Available sources say the temple was built by King Veerabahu, son of Emperor Lokadithya, after he felt remorse for his deeds. Another legend says the seer Shandilya, who worshipped a Saligrama at Ananthady, helped manifest Lord Narasimha Swamy at this place.

Architecture

The temple is described as an ancient coastal Karnataka shrine, but the accessible sources do not provide a full measured architectural description. The site is noted for sacred objects such as trishul, swords, and other holy items displayed in the shrine, which reflect its traditional temple character.

Main deity and subdeities

The main deity is Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy. The temple also has murtis of Ganesha and Nagas.

Daily rituals and poojas

The temple timings reported in one source are morning 5:30 AM to 12:30 PM and evening 5:00 PM to 7:30 PM. Another source gives the same opening window in effect by listing the shrine as active for regular worship within these hours, but no detailed daily ritual schedule was found in the available sources.

Charges for poojas

I could not verify published charges for daily poojas or special sevas from the available sources. No reliable fee list was visible in the sources I found, so it would be safest to confirm directly with the temple office before planning a specific seva.

Special poojas and charges

The temple is associated with major observances such as Naga Panchami, Rathamana Ekadashi, Niraha Sankramana/Yajnopaveeta, Sri Krishna Jayanti, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Navaratri, Ashwin Purnima, Deepavali, Laksha Deepothsava in Kartik month, Utthaana Dwaadashi/Tulasi Pooja, Subrahmanya Sashti, Dhanupooja, Makara Sankramana Utsava, and Ratha Saptami Utsava. No verified charge list for these special poojas was available in the sources I found.

Festivals celebrated

The important festivals mentioned for the temple are Naga Panchami, Rathamana Ekadashi, Niraha Sankramana/Yajnopaveeta, Sri Krishna Jayanti, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Navaratri, Ashwin Purnima, Deepavali, Laksha Deepothsava, Utthaana Dwaadashi/Tulasi Pooja, Subrahmanya Sashti, Dhanupooja, Makara Sankramana Utsava, and Ratha Saptami Utsava.

Facilities for devotees

I did not find a dependable source listing accommodation, annadanam, cloakroom, or other pilgrim facilities for this temple. Because this is a locally managed temple, such facilities may exist in limited form, but they should be confirmed with the temple office.

Do's and don'ts

No official do’s-and-don’ts list was visible in the sources I found. In practice, devotees should follow normal temple etiquette: modest dress, silence in sanctum areas, no photography where prohibited, and respect for priests’ instructions.

Nearby temples

Nearby or related temples in Bantwal Taluk mentioned in regional temple lists include Shri Mahalingeshwara Temple, Shri Tirumala Venkatramana Swamy Temple, Shri Vinayaka Shankaranarayana Durgamba Temple at Nandavara, Shri Narikombeshwara Temple, Shri Panchalingeshwara Temple at Vitla, and Shri Sadashiva Temple at Narahari Parvata.

Nearby tourist spots

For sightseeing around Bantwal, commonly listed places include Sri Karinjeshwara Temple, Narahari Parvata, Mular Patna Suspended Bridge, and other Bantwal attractions. The Netravati river setting itself is also part of the temple's scenic appeal.

Nearby hotels

I found hotel listings for Bantwal/Bantvāl on travel sites, including Agoda, Booking.com, and Yatrinivas, but I did not verify individual property quality or temple-specific recommendations. For a short pilgrimage stay, it is usually practical to look at Bantwal town or Mangalore city options.

Donation and contact

The contact number listed for the temple is 08255-289191. The address given is Mahathobhara Chinthamani Shree Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple, Kadeshivalaya, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District.

Other useful info

The temple is part of a larger sacred geography associated with Narasimha worship and the Netravati–Kumaradhara river region. If you are preparing a travel note, the key verified details to keep are: temple name, Kadeshivalaya location, Lakshmi Narasimha main deity, the contact number, and the morning/evening darshan timings.

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Photos

shivallibrahmins.com

shivallibrahmins.com

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
July 5, 2026

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